

## IRISH PAPER DECLARES ENGLAND SOUGHT TO KIDNAP NATIONALIST

Recent Developments in Sir Roger Casement Story is Given Prominence

Recent copies of the Gaelic American of New York, "A Journal Devoted to Irish Independence," contain a great deal of interesting matter dealing with the sensational story that the British government sought to kidnap or cause the disappearance of Sir Roger Casement, the Irish Nationalist leader.

This story went the rounds of the German press some months ago but little or nothing has been said of it in the American newspapers generally, some of which adopted an attitude of frank disbelief. The story is that when Sir Roger was in Norway on his way to Germany, the British diplomatic authorities in Christiania sought to bribe his companion, one Adler Christensen, to deliver the Irishman into their hands, promising Christensen \$25,000 for his act.

It appears that Christensen, instead of falling in with the alleged plot, told Sir Roger everything. Affidavits from Christensen and letters from Sir Roger are said to have been secretly circulated in Ireland as well as printed in the United States.

The Gaelic American, which is bitterly anti-British, gives much space in recent issues to the story and a letter from Sir Roger to Sir Edward Grey.

In his letter to Sir Edward Grey Casement says: "Your object, as Mr. Findlay frankly avowed to me, was to take my life with public indignity—mine was to expose your design and to do so through the very agent you had yourselves blighted out for the purpose and had sought to corrupt to an act of singular infamy."

"One day occasion in response to my follower's pretended dissatisfaction with the amount offered for betraying me you authorized your agent to increase the sum to £10,000. I have a full record of the conversations held and of the pledges proffered in your name."

"On two occasions, during these prolonged negotiations, your minister gave Adler Christensen gifts of 'earnest money.' Once it was 500 crowns in Norwegian currency; the next time a similar sum, partly in Norwegian money and partly in English gold. On one of these occasions, to be precise, the 7th of December last, Mr. Findlay handed Adler Christensen the key of the back entrance of the British legation, so that he might go and come unobserved and at all hours."

"I propose returning this key in person to the donor and along with it the various sums so anxiously bestowed upon my follower."

"The stories told Mr. Findlay at these interviews should not have deceived a school boy. All the pretended evidence of my plans and intentions Adler Christensen produced, the bogus letters, fictitious maps and charters and other incitements to Mr. Findlay's appetite for the incredible were part of my necessary plan of self-defense to lay bare the conspiracy you were engaged in and to secure that convincing proof of it I now hold."

"It was not until the 3d ultimo that Mr. Findlay committed himself to give my protector the duly signed and formal pledge of reward and immunity, in the name of the British government, for the crime he was being instigated to commit, that is now in my possession."

"I transmit you herewith a photograph of this document."

"At a date compatible with my own security against the clandestine guarantees and immunities of the British minister in Norway I shall proceed to lay before the legitimate authorities in that country the original document and the evidence in my possession that throws light on the proceedings of his majesty's government."

This paper also publishes what is claimed to be a facsimile of the British minister's contract for the capture of Sir Roger. This purports to promise immunity to Christensen if he carried out the plan.

ence, the speeches at the various conferences, and the various treaties regarding holdings in Shantung, Kiao-chau bay, Manchuria and Far Eastern Mongolia.

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"Before the demands were presented Japan had a distinct claim upon the gratitude and good will of the powers comprising the Triple Entente. She had saved them from the necessity of attending to operations—though certainly of a minor character—that might have diverted attention for a time from matters of greater importance."

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## LIBERTY OF THE PRESS MENACED, ASSERTS EDITOR

Finds Public Men Who Seem to Wish Papers to Be Menial and Subservient

[By Latest Mail]  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A vigorous protest against what he termed an invasion of the liberty of the press was voiced by Charles R. Miller, editor-in-chief of the New York Times, before the senate ship purchase bill lobby inquiry committee.

Summoned as a witness, Miller had been questioned in detail by Senator Walsh, chairman of the committee, concerning editorials and news articles appearing in the Times, relating to the ship purchase bill, trust prosecutions, the European war and compensation to railroads for carrying mail. He declared with emphasis that the news columns of his paper were never influenced by its editorial policies and that no outside influences could make themselves felt in the paper.

Miller resented any insinuation that there was "any effort to pervert or suppress the news" in the Times, and as he concluded the statement, protested against the committee's procedure.

Jeopardizes Liberty of Press.  
"I feel," he said, "that inquisitorial proceedings of this kind would have a very marked tendency, if continued and adopted as a policy, to reduce the press of the United States to the level of the press in some of the Central European capitals, the press that has been known as the reptile press, that crawls on its belly every day to the foreign office and to the government officials and the ministers to know what it may say or shall say, to receive its orders. For that reason I cannot help feeling that a proceeding of this kind and such questions and minute inquiries and, I will not say insinuations, but intimations as you have in the accomplishment of your function felt to be necessary, constitute an invasion of the liberty of the press."

Senator Walsh replied that the committee felt at liberty to prosecute its inquiries when addressed to the head of a great and powerful newspaper in exactly the same way it would against the humblest individual.

Public a Grand Inquisition.  
Miller closed with a comment that the newspapers appeared before a grand inquisition every day.

"We feel," he said, "that if we were improperly influenced by anybody outside of the office, there is none so quick to discover that as the readers of the paper. Your committee would be left far behind in that race and we should suffer the greatest punishment that possibly could be inflicted upon us, namely, the loss of all standing."

Miller told the committee the Times opposed the shipping bill under a life-long policy of opposition to government ownership. In response to questions he denied that the Times had business connections in England beyond its correspondent's office in London and said there was no connection whatever between the paper and the London Times.

An editorial criticizing the post-office department as an instance of government ownership led to a discussion of the railway mail pay situation. Miller expressed the belief that the railroads were not fully paid for carrying parcel post matter. Senator Sutherland questioned the relevancy of the whole question.

"I think it is relevant," said Senator Walsh, "because the same interests that are behind the international mercantile marine are behind the principal railroads of the country."

Miller protested against any inference being drawn from the fact that the Times supported the demands of the railroads for increased mail pay and that shipping interests were also interested in the railroads.

"No outside influences reach into the Times office in any way," he said, "and all issues are decided there on the individual judgment of the Times itself."

Senator Walsh compared an article as published in the Times with articles in other New York papers.

The articles disclosed that there were no sailings from New York to England for a week. The Times' article, while it appeared on the first page, Senator Walsh pointed out, was shorter than those of the other papers.

"This article would impress the public with the fact that there were no shipping facilities, would it not?" he asked.

"It would impress the public with the fact that there was a war," replied Miller. "There may be many mechanical or other reasons for the position of that item, besides a narrow and crooked axis. There can be no possible implication that the Times wanted to minimize its importance."

SPANIARDS EMIGRATE

MADRID—Thousands of Spanish laborers have emigrated to France since the beginning of the war, owing to the scarcity of labor there and the consequent high wages offered. As a result, there is such a scarcity of agricultural labor in Spain that wages are three times those paid a year ago.

The emigration to France has been encouraged by the French agents, who are recruiting laborers both male and female for the agricultural districts in south and central France. Industrial leaders here believe that the emigration will continue after the war, and may cause a serious dislocation in the labor market here.

## WAR HAS SPLIT GERMAN SOCIALIST PARTY INTO FOUR OPPOSING SIDES

Strongest Wing Hopes for End of 'Imperialism in Germany, Russia and Great Britain

[Associated Press]  
BERLIN, Germany.—Indications continue to multiply that the issues raised by the war have brought a good deal of dissension into the ranks of the Social-Democratic party. Not only have adherents of the already existing "wings" of the party changed their allegiance in numerous cases, but new groupings have formed themselves within the party.

The Breslau Volkswacht, a Socialist paper, classifies "four easily distinguishable factions." The leading group, however, the paper says, is still "the bloc of August 4th," including the majority of the Reichstag fraction, of the governing committee of the party, of the party committee and of the press.

"The majority of the party," it continues, "does not deny the imperialistic character of the war; it desires to do everything to make an early peace possible, but it sees as the only way to this end the existence of a similar feeling in the hostile countries and the seeking of imperialistic tendencies not only in Germany, but also to some degree elsewhere, for example, in England and Russia. The majority will also oppose plans of conquest, but not only in Germany, and considers impossible any peace which is desired solely by Germany and not by the other countries. In the moment in which advocates of peace raise their voices abroad the party will recognize its duty, and the same can be said of the moment when it shall no longer be necessary to battle for the safety of the Fatherland."

Of a faction termed the "Annexionists," the Volkswacht says that they are merely suspected of being such by their political opponents. "They themselves do not admit it, but let it be seen that in their opinion the boundaries of today are not established for

all eternity, that such a convulsion as this world-war cannot pass over without certain corrections, being made, and that the time will come when one must be reconciled to these corrections."

## EVERY FOOT OF SOIL PLOUGHED BY BIG SHELLS

Another fact described as the "irreconcilable," reproaches the party with having abandoned its principles and committed treason against its whole past.

NASHVILLE MAYOR SUSPENDED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Chancellor Allison has appointed Robert Vaughn, a master in chancery, receiver for the city of Nashville. Soon afterwards, Judge Matthews, in the circuit court, in response to proceedings under Tennessee's "ouster law," suspended from office Mayor Hilary E. Howse and Commissioners Robert Elliott and Lyle Andrews.

EIGHT KILLED IN ILLINOIS MINE

CHRISTOPHER, Ill.—Eight men were killed and 15 seriously burned in a gas explosion at one of the entrances of the Modernwell mine here. Three men are missing.

The number of men in the mine when the accident occurred is not clear, figures ranging from about 250 to 450.

AMIENS.—There is not a lump of earth the size of a shovel between Reuilly and Notre Dame de Lorette that hasn't been ploughed by shells, said an artillery officer who took part in the recent French offensive north of Amiens. "The intense fire of our batteries is not, as is supposed by the uninitiated who read of artillery duels in the communiqués, aimed at the enemy's batteries; in the region of the Artois the Germans chose their ground so well that it cannot be hoped, except in rare instances, to reach their heavy guns until the lines are pushed back."

A rise of three cents an hour in the pay of the Chicago street car employees will cost the companies approximately \$1,170,000 a year.

## 'BROWBEATING OF CHINA' DEALS WITH DEMANDS MADE BY JAPAN

Prominent Chinese of Honolulu have received within the last few days copies of a leaflet entitled "The Browbeating of China," which refers to the recent demands imposed upon China by Japan.

The leaflet, which is published at Shanghai by the "Society for the Diffusion of Far Eastern Information," contains more than 100 pages, and is a careful analysis of the whole situation from the time the demands were first put upon the Chinese president, Yuan Shai-Kai, until his acceptance of them.

The local Chinese who have received the leaflet have no hesitancy in saying that they believe the word "browbeating" is properly used in respect to the securing of the demands.

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## THROW AWAY YOUR EYE-GLASSES

A FREE PRESCRIPTION

You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye-strain or other eye-weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing, say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for 15 days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Opton. Fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water, drop in one Opton tablet and allow to dissolve. With this liquid, bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cured for their eyes in time—advertisement.



### Cocoanut Oil Cake Meal

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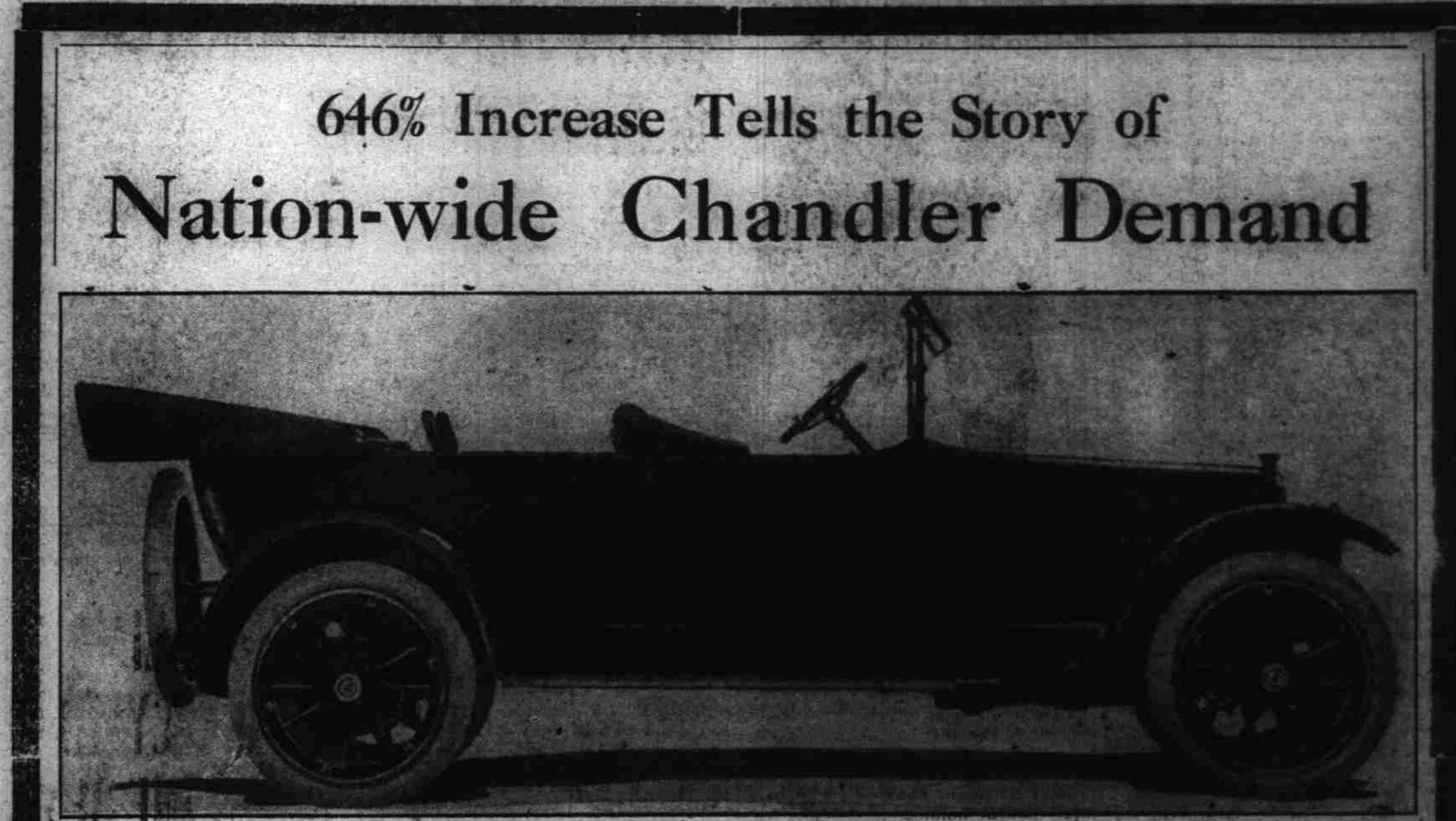
Copro contains 16.4% Protein, practically all digestible, consequently the percentage of waste in assimilation is small. Because of this fact it is the most economical food to buy for Dairy Cows, Hogs and Poultry. Place your order now.

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Per Ton \$22	\$22	\$22.50	\$23

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The Pioneer Light-Weight Six **Chandler Six \$1295** Now with 7-Passenger Body

### CHANDLER HISTORY AND CONVINCING INCREASES

Chandler Light-Weight Six, the first high-grade six-cylinder car weighing less than 3000 lbs. and selling for less than \$2000, introduced to the public during the Chicago Automobile Show, January, 1913.

Ground broken for Chandler factory, April 6, 1913.

Delivery of Chandlers in quantities began July 30, 1913. Selling price, \$1785.

The year 1914 brought very general recognition to the Chandler car. Leading dealers sought the Chandler sales-agency and sales leaped forward. Selling price, \$1595. The Chandler Light-Six idea was now thoroughly established.

Official tests by Chicago and New York Automobile Clubs proved Chandler economy beyond shadow of doubt.

Year 1915 opened with the announcement of the new Chandler price, \$1295, a record-making low price for a high-grade six. Such a car at such a price stamped the trade toward the Chandler.

Two new factory buildings and a large addition to the main factory completed by March 1 to take care of added production.

Chandler production increases rapidly. By April 1st we were shipping 40 cars per day, by May 5th 50 cars per day; by May 20th 60 cars per day.

April shipments showed 233% increase over April, 1914.

May shipments showed 493% increase over May, 1914.

June shipments showed 646% increase over June, 1914.

These Figures Tell the Story of Chandler Success.

The demand for the new seven-passenger Chandler is sweeping the whole country. It's not a question of how many cars we can sell, but how many cars we can build. And we have reached a high mark attained by few manufacturers. We will supply seven-passenger Chandlers to ten thousand new owners this year, and even then thousands of men who place their orders late will have to be disappointed.

What is the reason for this tremendous growth in Chandler demand? Just ask yourself this question. The answer is obvious when you know the Chandler car.

It's simply because, regardless of price reductions, regardless of new models, there is no other car of such superior character selling at a similar price.

By all means, go see your Chandler dealer and get thoroughly posted on the Chandler. Go and see what a wonderful car this is that sells for \$1495.

Bear in mind, too, that there isn't anything experimental about the Chandler. Bear in mind that thousands of Chandlers are on the road giving the most satisfying service to Chandler owners.

Remember, too, that no other car selling for less than \$2000 possesses all these high-grade features of design, construction and equipment found on the Chandler:

- The marvelous Chandler motor, of Chandler design and built in the Chandler factory. A powerful, quiet, economical, beautifully finished motor any man may well be proud of.
- Bosch Magneto and Bosch Spark Plugs.
- Gray & Davis Electric Starting Motor.
- Gray & Davis Electric Generator.
- Rayfield Double-Jet Carburetor.
- Mayo Genuine Mercedes Type Radiator.
- Worm-bevel Rear Axle, smooth-running and silent.
- Rims.
- Cast Aluminum Motor Base extending from frame to frame.
- Three Silent Chains, enclosed and running in bath of oil, for driving motor shafts.
- Genuine Hand-buffed Leather Upholstery.
- Auxiliary seats in tonneau of touring car are instantly adjustable, folding away entirely out of sight into the back of the front seats. The greatest improvement in seven-passenger construction.
- Firestone Demountable Rims.
- Stewart Vacuum Gasoline Feed.
- Imported annular ball-bearings.
- Goide Patent One-man Top covered with genuine Neverleek.
- Jiffy Curtains.
- Blair Patent Top-Holders.
- Motor-driven Horn.
- Stewart-Warner Magnetic Speedometer.
- Instantly Adjustable Tire Carrier (no straps) at rear of tonneau.
- All the usual incidental equipment.

Roadster or Seven-Passenger Touring Car, \$1495

See Your Dealer Now or Write for New Catalog.

## Chandler Motor Car Company

The von Hamm-Young Company, Ltd.

Territorial Distributors